

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune

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NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal of new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

The Germans are making telephone booths stand-proof by lining them with tin, which seems to be unusually efficient.

They are now making dental instruments in German of tantalum which are superior to steel in hardness, freedom from the corrosion by bases and acids and will stand a high degree of temperature. They are not even affected by iodine.

The work on the Gatun dam is being pushed day and night by the use of electric lights to illuminate the work of discharging the barges of rock and sand. The illumination is so good that the workmen prefer the night shift to the day shift under the tropical sun.

Florida has developed more rapidly in the past five years than any other State in the Union, and this is only the beginning. People are disposed to think of Florida in connection with lemons and oranges, but this is only a small portion of the State's present wealth and future possibilities.

The French are making a strong effort to beat the world in the matter of speed of railway trains. On the road from Paris to Berlin is a train which makes the distance from Paris to St. Quentin, 264 miles, in 93 minutes, a speed of 62.1 miles an hour. Another road runs a train from Paris to Basel, 104.37 miles, in 107 minutes, a speed of 58.6 miles an hour.

In the new steel passenger cars which are now being put upon the railroads there is taken what seems to be ample precaution against collapsing by a collision. A massive central box girder 24 inches wide by 19 inches deep runs thru the entire length of the car from coupling to coupling. It would seem that this is sufficiently powerful to resist the strongest possible jolt.

Tacoma, Wash., claims the greatest increase in population in the last 10 years of any city in the country. In 1880 the population of the place was only a little more than 1,000. The census of 1910 will show 125,000 or more. Four trans-continental railroads are now expending from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in terminal improvements, and the city is the port for steamers operating to and from Puget Sound, Alaska and San Francisco.

Both Arizona and New Mexico are States with a large proportion of the population speaking Spanish. The State builders propose to deal with this in a decided way. In Arizona none is allowed to register and vote unless he can read the Constitution of the United States in English. In both States it is provided that all the State officers and members of the Legislature shall be able to read, speak and understand the English language.

It is pointed out that there were some things which President Lincoln could not do. One of these was the adoption of the word "abolishment" in place of "abolition." This is brought up in connection with the attempt of the engineers to introduce the word "mechanism" for "to operate upon," "to work upon," or "to act upon." The attempt to use "to position" is opposed with the argument that "to pose" means exactly the same thing and is much shorter and more convenient.

The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, Box 533, Philadelphia, Pa., sends out a circular in which it announces that it has arranged with the railroads in Pennsylvania to carry free of cost survivors of the Pennsylvania regiments which were engaged at Gettysburg, those living outside the State to have transportation from the first station inside the State line. Families and friends of soldiers will receive transportation at the rate of one and one-half cents a mile each way. This is to Gettysburg on the occasion of the dedication of the State Monument.

It is found that by putting six-wheeled trucks under passenger cars instead of four that much of the pounding is averted. The reason for this is that when the front wheel of a four-wheeled truck has passed the last of the cross-ties which support the rail the end of the rail is bent downward by a pressure equal to about one-eighth of the weight of the car. Hence the wheel strikes violently against the end of the next rail, which is not correspondingly depressed. The front wheel of the six-wheeled truck reaches the junction of the two rails before the middle wheel has passed the last cross-tie, so that the middle and rear wheels rest on the right part of the rail.

WIDESPREAD BENEFIT OF PENSION MONEY.

The New York financial papers have had a very interesting story of the varied journeyings and the amount of work done by one small check for \$46.29 given by a lumber company in northern New York. When it was finally presented for payment it was found by some 15 indorsements upon it that it had traveled from the country bank to New York, Brooklyn, Boston and other cities, some of them more than once, and had paid in the course of its travels several hundred dollars' amount of indebtedness. What was true of this small check is true in a much greater degree of the money paid out by the pension agents. No other payments by the Government approach these in the amount of good done in every part of the country. They become the very life blood of the business system. They equalize the amount of ready money in every community; they prevent stagnation and they help everyone, whether he is doing business or not, whether he has the slightest connection with any veteran.

Let us illustrate: Comrade Wilson, let us say, lives in some remote town in Kansas, Nebraska or the Dakotas. It is a small place, depending mainly on agriculture, and the money that comes in is generally in rather large amounts twice a year when the crops are moved. When this money comes in, it is generally absorbed at once by the stores and banks, which have accounts due from the farmers, and possibly very little of it is seen by the people in general. There is a dearth of ready money in the hands of the people during the greater part of the year. Comrade Brown, who is past the earning period of life, has to depend upon his \$12 a month to meet the various little bills which he incurs for the check for \$36. This money is not hoarded up; it is not stagnated. Comrade Brown puts every cent of it in circulation at once. He pays this man \$3 for chickens or meat which he has bought from him, and the receiver at once turns around and pays a little debt that he owed another man, who repeats the operation indefinitely. Brown gives the grocery keeper \$10 to meet the bill which he has run up, and the grocery keeper distributes the money to the farmers and their wives who come in with produce. They immediately use the money to pay off their little debts. Comrade Brown pays his doctor \$10 for services, and the doctor proceeds to liquidate obligations that he has. So it goes on with every dollar of the \$36 until it has been distributed among the people of the community and is being used by them to pay off other debts. Within a few weeks that \$36 has possibly paid off \$1,000 or more of indebtedness; it has gone from hand to hand, giving everybody a sight of real money, and it has apparently increased the accessibility of money to the people 70 times 7 times its actual face value.

If we multiply Comrade Brown by more than 900,000 pensioners on the roll who are scattered in all the villages, hamlets and crossroads of the country, we shall see at once the wonderfully beneficial effect of this periodical distribution to the entire people. It does not come like the rush of a torrent of which few people can take advantage, but it spreads all over the land like the life-giving rain. Everybody is benefited. The man who has little love for the veterans, who hates the memories of the war, who thinks that pensions are a burden on the country, gets himself just as much benefit out of it as the most ardent patriot. The veteran himself gets far less good out of his little stipend than his neighbors, among whom it is distributed and to whom it comes as a quickening impulse to business, a relaxation of the life blood of all trade transactions. Nothing has been so powerful in mitigating and preventing hard times as this quarterly distribution of great sums of money to every part of the country. It has certainly averted several crises; it has constantly equalized the money movement; it has prevented speculators from hardening the money market to their own profit, and it has constantly been the most effective regulator of the financial system.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SENATOR McCUMBER.

The veterans all over the country will be doubly glad that Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, has recovered from a dangerous illness, and also that he has won out in the primaries of his State for re-election. The hearts of the veterans went out in deep sympathy when it was learned that the Senator was in the hospital in doubt of recovery after a serious operation. This was felt to be especially unfortunate, since it came at the time when the primaries in North Dakota were being held. The Senator's presence and fine personal magnetism were felt to be of the highest importance in the contest which has so far waged against him. As a member of the Senate Finance Committee, the Senator did much valuable work in helping frame the Payne-Aldrich bill. For this he was denounced by the North Dakota insurgents, who brought out Thos. F. Marshall as a candidate for the Senator's seat.

Senator McCumber is not only rapidly regaining his health, which is the most important thing, but the primaries everywhere have resulted in his favor, and there is no doubt of his re-election. North Dakota and the whole country are to be congratulated for the Senator has given his State a leading position in the councils of the Nation, and he is a most valuable member of the Upper House. In a very short time his abilities and close attention to public business have brought him to the front in that body, where he is held by his colleagues in the highest esteem.

A note from Past Commander-in-Chief Weissert reminds us that we left out of the list of Wisconsin regiments which participated in the Vicksburg campaign the 11th Wis., a regiment with a splendid record there, as well as in other campaigns, ending with a gallant fight at Fort Blakeney, where it lost one officer and 14 men killed and 30 wounded.

THE FAIR PRIZE FIGHT.

So much feeling has been stirred up by the Jeffries-Johnson fight that it threatens to ruin the immense profits the shippers expected to win from the exhibition of moving pictures. In several cities these have been prohibited, and it is not unlikely that they will be everywhere. The reason given is the development of the race question, but a still stronger reason is that it was probably the most dishonest sporting event ever foisted upon the gullible public. There never was a fair prize fight, but it looks as if the Jeffries-Johnson fight was a fraud of more colossal dimensions than any of its predecessors. Jeffries had burnt himself out by seven years of inordinate debauchery, and he was so rotten that it was feared that the sores on him could not be patched up in order to make a decent appearance in the ring. He was not fit to stand against any third or fourth-class fighter, much less an athletic young negro like Johnson. This fact can be quickly developed by any one who cares to read through the columns of mush and gush written by the sporting reporters of the various papers and eagerly devoured by the would-be sporting class. In spite of their wild welter of words to make the matter appear as a sporting event, it cannot help being seen that instead of being the all-around athletic fighter that he was seven years ago, Jeffries was a physical and nervous wreck. All that he really expected to do, all that the shippers who got up the fight hoped for from him, was to stand up to be pounded long enough to give them a good pretense for the money which they had skinned out of their dupes. There was scarcely more fight in him than in an old weather sheep, and his opponent came out of the affair with hardly a scratch to show that he had been seriously engaged.

Jeffries has simply gone the way that every one of his predecessors in the championship has trod. The gang of sharpers who have been managing them have helped them secure the championship, but the champion has taken his share of the money to lubricate his swift passage down the road to moral and physical destruction. By the time the money has been gone, the champion has burnt out his whole internal machinery. Then the gang gets hold of him again and puts him up against some new boxer and fills the country with living stuff as to how he has regained his form and is the man he was when he won the belt. As the country is filled with fools who are anxious to lose their money, there is no lack of betters on this side of the proposition, and the sharpers gather in a stupendous harvest of dollars when the champion is defeated. It will only be a short time until the game is again played with Johnson being brought into the ring to be easily knocked out by some newcomer. Having learned nothing by experience the would-be sports will bite again just as lavishly as they did at the Jeffries' bait, and will possibly be skinned even more thoroughly because there will be more of them and they will have more money. If one could have any sympathy for the idiots who bet on these transparent schemes, there would be a demand for a law to prohibit prize fighting for their protection. They are a class, however, like those who bite at the green goods games, for whom one can have no sympathy.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R.

In addition to its decided action on the Lee Statue, the recent Encampment of the Department of New York, G. A. R., took other important steps. A resolution was adopted on the railroad situation and calling upon the incoming Commander-in-Chief and his Executive Committee to inform the railroads of the country that unless a rate of not exceeding one and one-fourth cents is allowed the National Encampments, that the 45th National Encampment will only be composed of delegates and duly authorized representatives.

Another resolution favored the Associate Societies and proposed a resolution to be adopted by the National Encampment encouraging Posts to favor such Associate Societies. This resolution was not adopted, however, but the report of the committee encouraging Posts in the Department of New York in this matter was unanimously adopted.

Another resolution favored the A. and regulations so as to permit Posts to consolidate the officers as would seem to them most convenient and for the best interests of the Posts.

A resolution was adopted requesting Gov. Hughes to approve of the appropriation of \$6,000 for a monument in honor of Gen. N. M. Curtis.

A resolution was adopted reciting the splendid war record of Gen. Michael Kerwin and asking his retention as Pension Agent at New York City.

The officers and delegates to the National Encampment were requested to use all honorable means to bring the National Encampment of 1911 to Rochester.

GIFT TO COMMANDER McDONALD.

The meeting of the Department of Iowa, G. A. R., was a great ovation to Commander Michael McDonald. A great campfire was held in the auditorium at which the Governor of Iowa, Commander-in-Chief Van Sant, National President Jennie Van Sant, Past National President Mrs. Hattie R. Williams, National Secretary Nellie McMillan and many other prominent persons were present. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, one of the three living Corps Commanders, was another notable figure. Commander McDonald was tried by court-martial and found guilty of being the best Department Commander Iowa ever had and Ex-Lieut. Gov. J. C. Millman, who managed the proceedings, executed the sentence of the court, which was the presentation of a magnificent diamond-studded badge from the 11,000 Iowa veterans. The Ladies of the G. A. R. covered the popular Commander with a great bouquet and Mrs. Marie Basham, Department President of the W. R. C., presented a wilderness of flowers from her Order. There was fine speaking by Commander-in-Chief Van Sant, Gov. Carroll, Mayor Hanna and many others.

SLANDERING ST. CLOUD.

The comrades residing in St. Cloud, who in many instances have embarked their all in an enterprise which they feel assured will give them more comfortable and desirable homes than any place else in the country and who can reasonably expect to lengthen their lives by residing at St. Cloud are intensely indignant at the miscreants who are slandering their fair town. The Rev. M. P. Julian, who served honorably in the 115th Ill., and is now Chaplain of Lucius L. Mitchell Post, St. Cloud, Fla., speaks for his comrades in a recent letter approving our editorial. He says:

"You voice the G. A. R. and every friend of a veteran. As you say, nowhere in the United States can there be found a community that for intelligence, integrity, enterprise and high character generally equals that established at St. Cloud. Those of us here, meeting together in the Post and other organizations, in the homes, sick and well, know whereof we speak, and no one should stay away from St. Cloud on account of these false, slanderous statements. The morals here are higher than the average, compared to any other place. We have nothing but unlimited disdain for this aspersion of our town, and all the comrades should frown upon it."

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT ST. CLOUD.

The greatest day in St. Cloud since the founding of the colony was the Fourth of July, when the people came in from all over the country to the celebration which the residents got up. The weather was ideal, with a good, spanking breeze from Lake East Tohopekaliga, which tempered the rays of the sun. The trains brought in a number of passengers from the neighboring towns, but the bulk of the crowd came by automobiles, carriages and on horseback. The fame of St. Cloud has spread throughout the State. Everybody is keen to visit the wonderful town they have heard so much about, and meet the veterans who have made it so wonderful. The dawn of Independence Day was properly announced by salutes from "Grant" and "Sherman," the two cannons which Comrade Sisson presented to L. L. Mitchell Post. The St. Cloud Cornet Band, assisted by the Klammiee Band, furnished the music. Comrade W. H. Wood led in prayer and Postmaster Kinney read the Declaration of Independence. Judge Robert Anderson, President of the Veterans' Association, delivered a very fine address appropriate to the day, which was enthusiastically received. This was followed by a parade through the streets to the shore of Lake East Tohopekaliga, where the W. R. C. set up a superb campfire dinner. The youngsters put in some happy hours swimming and boating on the lake, and at 3:30 the entire attendance gathered to witness a baseball game between the Want-to-be Club and the Hashins. The Hashins won by a score of 20 to 11. The pleasure of the day was unmarred by a single unpleasant feature, and the W. R. C. profited largely by the additions to its funds. What was a most striking feature was the great number of automobiles of every description in the town.

THE NEW SCHOOLHOUSE AT ST. CLOUD.

The contract for the schoolhouse at St. Cloud has been let and work will be begun upon it in a few days. The County Commissioners have appropriated \$2,000 for the schoolhouse, and to this the Seminole Land & Investment Company has added \$2,000, which will be sufficient to put up a schoolhouse highly creditable to any section of the country. The plans provide for two schoolrooms, 20 by 30 feet on the two floors, with halls of the same size in the center of each floor. The building will be of white sand-lime brick, trimmed with buff, and have an attractive portico in front. The roof will be painted white to match the brick.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S LEAGUE AT ST. CLOUD.

Mrs. Florence M. Keys, the representative of the American Woman's League, is at St. Cloud establishing a chapter house there. She says that St. Cloud is as inviting a spot as can be found in the Land of Flowers, and it is just the place to establish one of the finest chapter houses in the State. It will be a great attraction to the women all over the country, who will know where to go to find a home when they visit Florida, and where they will be sure of finding cultured and refined society and get the utmost enjoyment out of the glorious health climate.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

Our people in Florida may learn some valuable lessons from the Japanese as to what can be done with small lots of ground if farmed for all that they can be made to produce. Japan supports a population of 48,454,736 on 21,321 square miles of land. This is 2,277 people to the square mile. According to the statistics there is an average of 142 people and seven horses and cattle to each 40 acres of cultivated ground. One old Japanese farmer reports that he has been cultivating all his life 15 mow of land, which is two and one-half acres, and that beside his team, a cow and a small donkey, he fed two pigs. This is at the rate of 192 people, 16 cows, 15 donkeys and 32 pigs on a 40-acre farm. More than this is possible in Florida, where three crops can be raised in a year.

So fast has the development of our warships been that the New York and Texas, which were big ships in 1893, are now small potatoes, and the Representatives from those States are anxious to have vessels bearing the names of their States of a size proportionate to their greatness. The New York is now being made ready to be sent to Manila for service as a flagship, and it is proposed to call her the Manhattan and give the new dreadnoughts. The Texas is almost obsolete, having a draft of only 6,315 tons, and is being put into commission as a receiving ship.

No man who bet on Jeffries has any reason to look down on a green goods "Come-on" as a fool.

"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

There is trouble in Maryland over the song "Maryland, My Maryland." A great many wags it taught the children in the public schools with a new set of words representing the State's proper feeling, and not the vicious secession and addition of Randall's original song. On the other hand, the Maryland extensionists claim that history will be sadly distorted unless the original words are sung. It will be recalled that the song was written and became popular immediately after the assault of the Baltimore mob on the 6th Mass., and it breathes all the frothy virulence of the secession element in Maryland at that time. The bark of the Baltimore Secessionists proved to be much worse than their bile, for comparatively few of them entered the Confederate army and actually fought for the Confederacy. The larger portion, under the notorious John H. Winder, of Andersonville ignominy, went to Richmond, where they made themselves very obnoxious as "Winder's Spies." When Winder was finally relieved of his duties as Provost Marshal General, he was the worst hated man in the Southern Confederacy, and his Maryland contingent shared this odium. As our readers may have forgotten the words of Randall's scurrilous song, we will reproduce it entire:

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland, my Maryland!
His torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Hark to an exiled son's appeal,
Maryland, my Maryland!
My mother State, to thee I kneel,
Maryland, my Maryland!
For life or death, for woe or weal,
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And give thy nation's wars with steel,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Thou wilt not cover in the dust,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike trust,
And all thy slumbering heroes just,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Come with thy pennonied array,
Maryland, my Maryland!
With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,
With Watson's blood at Monterey,
With fearless Lova andashing May,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Dear Mother, burst the tyrant's chain,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Virginia should not call in vain,
Maryland, my Maryland!
She meets her sisters on the plain,
The seceder 'tis the proud refrain
That hurries millions back again,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Arise in majesty again,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Come! for thy shield is bright and strong,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Come! for thy dalliance does thee wrong,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Come to thine own heroic throng,
Stalking with liberty along,
And chant thy dithyrambic song,
Maryland, my Maryland!

I see the blush upon thy cheek,
Maryland, my Maryland!
But thou wast ever bravely meek,
Maryland, my Maryland!
But lo! there surges forth a shriek,
From hill to hill, from creek to creek,
Potomac calls to Chesapeake,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Thou wilt not yield the vandal toll,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Thou wilt not crook to his control,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Better the fire upon the roll,
Better the shot, the blade, the bowl,
Than crucifixion of the soul,
Maryland, my Maryland!

I hear the distant thunder-hum,
Maryland, my Maryland!
The "Old Line's" bugle, life and drum,
Maryland, my Maryland!
She is not dead, nor dead nor dumb;
Huzza! she spurs the Northern scum—
She breathes! She burns! She'll come!
Maryland, my Maryland!

NEW FLORIDA COLONY.

Florida is attracting serious attention for purposes of responsible investment and the development of its great natural resources. From time to time in recent years successful effort has been made to attract people of moderate or small means, and communities have sprung up representing hundreds of thousands of dollars in value, where there was practically no value before the development commenced. One of the best and most recent examples of this is to be found in the St. Cloud Colony, Florida, where on the 15th day of August, 1909, there were no houses and no people, excepting the surveying parties in charge of the laying out and development of the property. To-day there are more than 500 houses, including a fine two-story brick bank building, the home of the First National Bank of St. Cloud; a three-story solid brick hotel containing all modern conveniences, with 50 bedrooms; a two-story brick post office, printing office, and a large brick power-house, in which is being installed an electric-light plant, an ice plant, and pumping machinery for artesian water supply—all of which provides modern conveniences for a town which to-day boasts a population of 3,000 happy and contented people, far removed from the trials and tribulations which necessarily beset those of slender means in a Northern and more rigorous climate. The property in this Colony was offered on terms very similar to those which we present herewith. The offering was rapidly taken up, and it is an indisputable and demonstrable fact that an investment of \$100 has shown within a period of six or eight months an increase in some instances in value of more than \$1,000; and there are very few cases which have not shown an increase from 100 to 800 per cent.

There is nothing more important in the formation or establishment of such communities than to select with due care the applicants for the property, in order that undesirable people may be kept out, and afford no one a chance to get in unless of the right stamp as to character and habits.

A large tract of land has been secured and negotiations are under way for the purchase of another tract. When these negotiations are completed it will make one of the largest and most attractive propositions in the State of Florida. As soon as these negotiations are completed we will be prepared to announce the locality and give other important information which will be of great interest and value to our subscribers. It is enough to state that the location will be one of the most desirable in Florida on account of its proximity to one of the most beautiful harbors on the coast.

The land is well watered, but not swampy, and is unusually fertile and productive. In the summertime it is cool and pleasant, in comparison with many other sections, and is used as a summer resort to a very considerable extent by Southerners, and as a winter resort by Northerners.

Here you find large oyster beds and the finest kind of salt-water fishing. There are fresh-water lakes and streams on the property, abounding in many varieties of fish; there is also game in abundance—all sufficient to supply the needs of a large community, and the sports of gunning, fishing, boating, etc., can be carried on here to greater perfection than probably any other part of Florida. The conditions are altogether delightful and such that a comfortable and luxurious living can be made here with but little effort or expense.

Arrangements are now being made to complete the construction of a railroad which will be about 200 miles in length, and will pass thru several important towns, making connection with all the large and principal railroad systems in the South. A considerable portion of the first 50 miles is now completed, and there are several additional miles graded and ready for ties and rails. This first 50 miles of road runs thru the properties above referred to, and after its completion will connect with a large trunk-line system, which will give immediate and direct communication with all points North, East and West.

Its southern terminal will be located on a beautiful harbor with sufficient depth of water to accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The advantage of the deep water terminal will be of vast importance to the railroad, providing it with a large amount of import and export business; and when the Panama Canal is finished this will be largely increased and will add immensely to the freight and passenger traffic of the railroad, as well as the building up and developing of the townsites and farming country surrounding the same.

This railroad, like all others, will be financed and built with money obtained in the usual way, which is by the sale of its bonds, but with this difference—instead of selling to banks and foreign syndicates, to be distributed afterwards by them to the small investors, the bonds will first be offered to the purchasers of the land which it is proposed to sell in small tracts to actual settlers.

Every one familiar with railroad building is aware of the fact that railroads are always built either where there is an existing demand, or where the conditions are such that the construction of a road is a necessity for the development of the country thru which it passes, or, as in many times the case, to take care of the outgoing and incoming business at our ports. Railroad men realize that it is wise to build a road with a view to the future, knowing that settlements and communities are certain to spring up where there is transportation. This result has proved itself inevitable in every instance. Where railroads are built with a view to opening up unoccupied territory, they have been successful and have created millions upon millions of values where none existed before their advent. This fact alone is a sufficiently strong argument in favor of taking up an undeveloped property which is capable of improvement and which will have an earning capacity equal to that of many of the best sections in the United States; and still more important is the fact that thousands of families can secure a home and live in comparative ease and comfort, financially and physically, who might otherwise be, and most probably are, engaged in a fruitless pursuit of health and happiness in crowded tenement houses in our large cities, and many others who are wasting their time and substance in cultivating the soil in the cold, inclement districts of the North.

Congestion in our cities and the rigors of the Northern climate cause great discontent, and the only true antidote is emigration to the more salubrious climate and localities to be found in the South. The following proposition will not only insure the development of the large tract of land proposed for settlement by covering the same with small and well-cultivated farms and the building up of at least two important cities, but will eliminate the usual large commissions paid to banks and underwriting syndicates, and presents a most favorable opportunity to acquire at a small cost a home in a most delightful climate, and also a substantial and permanent income-producing investment.

As stated before, all railroads are built by the sale and purchase of their bonds, either by speculators or permanent investors. Realizing that the usual denomination of railroad bonds (\$1,000) is beyond the capacity of the average small purchaser or investor, we have decided to divide each \$1,000 bond into denominations of \$100 each, bearing interest at five per cent per annum. This \$100 interest or participation in the \$1,000 bond will be conveyed to the purchaser by a Trust Certificate, properly certified to and issued by a National Bank or Trust Company, and secured by a first mortgage on the railroad, its rights-of-way and equipments. Each certificate will be sold for \$25 cash, and will carry with it, as a bonus, a deed conveying a clear and unencumbered title to a building lot, 50 feet by 150 feet, in a townsite and a plot of five acres of farming land outside of the townsite. Two such certificates and two town lots and two five-acre plots for \$250; three certificates, three town lots and three plots for \$375; and in the same manner up to 10 certificates with 10 town lots and 10 five-acre plots of ground, which will be the limit of purchase allowed to any one subscriber. This will allow the purchaser of two or more five-acre tracts of farming land to have all his plots adjoining each other, and at least from two to four of his town lots adjoining.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will give the purchaser a five per cent first mortgage interest-bearing certificate in a railroad, and a valuable piece of farming land and a town lot in addition thereto, either of which, within a short space of time, will be worth more than his original investment.

To those who wish to secure land without bonds we make the following proposition, which will be promptly withdrawn as soon as 2,000 subscriptions have been received:

| | |
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| One town lot, 50x150 feet, and a five-acre tract of farming land outside the townsite | \$60.00 |
| Two town lots and two five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 10 acres | \$120.00 |
| Three town lots and three five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 15 acres | \$180.00 |
| Four town lots and four five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 20 acres | \$240.00 |
| Five town lots and five five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 25 acres | \$300.00 |
| Six town lots and six five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 30 acres | \$360.00 |
| Seven town lots and seven five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 35 acres | \$420.00 |
| Eight town lots and eight five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 40 acres | \$480.00 |
| Nine town lots and nine five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 45 acres | \$540.00 |
| Ten town lots and 10 five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 50 acres | \$600.00 |

Remember that we are offering only a limited number of lots and tracts at the above price, and that those who wish to get in on the very ground floor must act at once.

Send check, post-office money order or New York draft to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., and receipt will be issued to you by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., and deposit of money acknowledged thereon by the National City Bank, of Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.